

# L A S

2. Wanton; soft; luxurious.  
Grim viſaged war hath ſooth'd his wrinkl'd front;  
And now, inſtead of mounting barbed ſteeds,  
To fright the ſouls of fearful adverſaries,  
He capers nimbly in a lady's chamber,  
To the laſcivious pleaſing of a lute. *Shakeſp. Rich. III.*  
LASCIVIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *laſcivious*.] Wantonneſs; looſe-  
neſs.  
The reaſon pretended by Auguſtus was the laſciviousneſs of  
his elegies, and his art of love. *Dryd. Preface to Ovid.*  
LASCIVIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *laſcivious*.] Leudly; wantonly;  
looſely.  
LASH. *n. ſ.* [The moſt probable etymology of this word ſeems  
to be that of *ſkinner*, from *ſchlagen*, Dutch, to ſtrike;  
whence *laſh* and *laſh*.]  
1. A ſtroke with any thing pliant and tough.  
From hence are heard the groans of ghoults, the pains  
Of ſounding *laſhes*, and of dragging chains. *Dryden's Æn.*  
Rous'd by the *laſh* of his own ſtubborn tail,  
Our lion now will foreign foes aſſail. *Dryden.*  
2. The thong or point of the whip which gives the cut or  
blow.  
Her whip of cricke's bone, her *laſh* of ſkin,  
Her waggoner a ſmall grey-coated gnat. *Shakeſp.*  
I obſerved that your whip wanted a *laſh* to it. *Addiſ. Spect.*  
3. A *laſh*, or ſtring in which an animal is held; a ſnare: out  
of uſe.  
The farmer they leave in the *laſh*,  
With loſſes on every ſide. *Tuſſer's Huſbandry.*  
4. A ſtroke of ſatire; a ſarcaſm.  
The moral is a *laſh* at the vanity of arrogating that to  
ourſelves which ſucceeds well. *L'Eſtrange.*  
To LASH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To ſtrike with any thing pliant; to ſcourge.  
Lucagus to *laſh* his horſes bends,  
Prone to the wheels. *Dryden.*  
Lets whip theſe ſtaggers o'er the ſeas again,  
*Laſh* hence theſe over-weening rags of France. *Shakeſp.*  
Let men out of their way *laſh* on ever to faſt, they are  
not at all the nearer their journey's end. *South's Serm.*  
He charg'd the flames, and thoſe that diſobey'd  
He *laſh'd* to duty with his ſword of light. *Dryden.*  
And limping death, *laſh'd* on by fate,  
Comes up to ſhorten half our date. *Dryden's Horace.*  
Stern as tutors, and as uncles hard,  
We *laſh* the pupil, and defraud the ward. *Dryden's Perſ.*  
Leaning on his lance he mounts his car,  
His fiery courſers *laſhing* through the air. *Garth's Ovid.*  
2. To move with a ſudden ſpring or jirk.  
The club hung round his ears, and batter'd brows;  
He falls; and *laſhing* up his heels, his rider throws. *Dryd.*  
3. To beat; to ſtrike with a ſharp ſound.  
The winds grow high,  
Impending tempeſts charge the ſky;  
The lightning flies, the thunder roars,  
And big waves *laſh* the frighted ſhoars. *Prior.*  
4. To ſcourge with ſatire.  
Could penſion'd Boileau *laſh* in honeſt ſtrain,  
Flat'ers and bigots ev'n in Louis' reign. *Pope's Horace.*  
5. To tie any thing down to the ſide or maſt of a ſhip.  
To LASH. *v. n.* To ply the whip.  
They *laſh* aloud, each other they provoke,  
And lend their little ſouls at every ſtroke. *Dryden's Æn.*  
Gentle or ſharp, according to thy choice,  
To laugh at follies, or to *laſh* at vice. *Dryden's Perſus.*  
Wheels clafh with wheels, and bar the narrow ſtreet;  
The *laſhing* whip rebounds. *Gay's Trivia.*  
LASHER. *n. ſ.* [from *laſh*.] One that whips or laſhes.  
LASS. *n. ſ.* [from *lad* is formed *laddieſs*, by contraction *laſs*.  
*Hickes*.] A girl; a maid; a young woman: uſed now only  
of mean girls.  
Now was the time for vig'rous lads to ſhow  
What love or honour could invite them to;  
A goodly theatre, where rocks are round  
With reverend age, and lovely *laſſes* crown'd. *Waller.*  
A girl was worth forty of our widows; and an honeſt,  
downright, plain-dealing *laſs* it was. *L'Eſtrange.*  
They ſometimes an honeſt kiſs  
Steal from unwary *laſſes*; they with ſcorn,  
And neck reclin'd, relent. *Philips.*  
LAſſITUDE. *n. ſ.* [*laſſitude*, Latin; *laſſitude*, French.] Weari-  
neſs; fatigue.  
*Laſſitude* is remedied by bathing, or anointing with oil and  
warm water; for all *laſſitude* is a kind of contuſion and com-  
preſſion of the parts; and bathing and anointing give a re-  
laxation or emolliſion. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*  
Aſſiduity in cogitation is more than our embodied ſouls can  
bear without *laſſitude* or diſtemper. *Glanville, Sep. 14.*  
She lives and breeds in the air; for the largeneſs and  
lightneſs of her wings and tail ſuſtain her without *laſſitude*.  
*More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*  
Do not over-fatigue the ſpirits, leſt the mind be ſeized

# L A S

with a *laſſitude*, and thereby be tempted to nauſeate, and  
grow tired. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*  
From mouth and noſe the briny torrent ran,  
And loſt in *laſſitude* lay all the man. *Pope's Odyſſey.*  
*Laſſitude* generally expreſſes that wearineſs which proceeds  
from a diſtemper'd ſtate; and not from exerciſe, which  
wants no remedy but reſt: it proceeds from an increaſe of  
bulk, from a diminution of proper evacuation; or from too  
great a conſumption of the fluid neceſſary to maintain the  
ſpring of the ſolids, as in fevers; or from a vitiated ſecretion  
of that juice, whereby the fibres are not ſupplied. *Quincy.*  
LAſſLORN. *n. ſ.* [*laſſ* and *lorn*.] Forſaken by his miſtreſs.  
Brown groves,  
Whoſe ſhadow the diſmiſſed batchelor loves,  
Being *laſſlorn*. *Shakeſp.*  
LAST. *n. ſ.* [*laſter*, Saxon; *laſteſte*, Dutch.]  
1. Lateſt; that which follows all the reſt in time.  
I feel my end approach, and thus embrac'd,  
Am pleas'd to die; but hear me ſpeak my *laſt*. *Dryden.*  
Here, *laſt* of Britons, let your names be read;  
Are none, none living? let me praife the dead. *Pope.*  
Wit not alone has ſhone on ages paſt,  
But lights the preſent, and ſhall warm the *laſt*. *Pope.*  
2. Hindmoſt; which follows in order of place.  
3. Beyond which there is no more.  
Unhappy ſlave, and pupil to a bell,  
Unhappy to the *laſt* the kind releaſing knell. *Cowley.*  
The ſwans, that on Cayſter often try'd  
Their tuneful ſongs, now ſung their *laſt*, and dy'd. *Addiſ.*  
O! may ſam'd Brunſwick be the *laſt*,  
The *laſt*, the happieſt Britiſh king,  
Whom thou ſhalt paint, or I ſhall ſing. *Addiſon.*  
But, while I take my *laſt* adieu,  
Heave thou no ſigh, nor ſhed a tear.  
4. Next before the preſent, as *laſt* week.  
5. Utmoſt.  
Fools ambitiouſly contend  
For wit and pow'r; their *laſt* endeavours bend  
T' outſhine each other. *Dryden's Lucretius.*  
6. At LAST. In concluſion; at the end.  
Gad, a troop ſhall overcome him: but he ſhall overcome  
at the *laſt*. *Gen. xlix. 19.*  
Thus weather-cocks, that for a while  
Have turn'd about with ev'ry blaſt,  
Grown old, and deſtitute of oil,  
Ruſt to a point, and fix at *laſt*. *Freind.*  
7. The LAST; the end.  
All politicians chew on wiſdom paſt,  
And blunder on in buſineſs to the *laſt*. *Pope.*  
LAST. *adv.*  
1. The laſt time; the time next before the preſent.  
How long is't now ſince *laſt* yourſelf and I  
Were in a maſk. *Shakeſp.*  
When *laſt* I dy'd, and, dear! I die  
As often as from thee I go,  
I can remember yet that I  
Something did ſay, and ſomething did beſtow. *Donne.*  
2. In concluſion.  
Pleaſ'd with his idol, he commends, admires,  
Adores; and *laſt*, the thing ador'd deſires. *Dryden.*  
To LAST. *v. n.* [*laſt*, Saxon.] To endure; to continue;  
to perſevere.  
All more *laſting* than beautiful. *Sidney.*  
I thought it agreeable to my affection to your grace, to  
prefix your name before the eſſays: for the Latin volume of  
them, being in the univerſal language, may *laſt* as long as  
books *laſt*. *Bacon's Eſſays.*  
With ſeveral degrees of *laſting*, ideas are imprinted on the  
memory.  
Theſe are ſtanding marks of facts delivered by thoſe who  
were eye-witneſſes to them, and which were contrived with  
great wiſdom to *laſt* till time ſhould be no more. *Addiſon.*  
LAST. *n. ſ.* [*laſt*, Saxon.]  
1. The mould on which ſhoes are formed.  
The cobbler is not to go beyond his *laſt*. *L'Eſtrange's Fab.*  
A cobbler produced ſeveral new grins, having been uſed to  
cut faces over his *laſt*. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N<sup>o</sup>. 174.  
Should the big *laſt* extend the ſhoe too wide,  
Each ſtone would wrench th' unwary ſtep aſide. *Gay.*  
2. [LAST, German.] A load; a certain weight or meaſure.  
LAſTERY. *n. ſ.* A red colour.  
The baſhful blood her ſnowy cheeks did ſpread,  
That her became as poliſh'd ivory,  
Which cunning craftſman's hand hath overlaid,  
With fair vermilion, or pure *laſtery*. *Spens. Fairy Queen.*  
LASTAGE. *n. ſ.* [*laſtage*, French; *laſtagie*, Dutch; *playe*,  
Saxon, a load.]  
1. Cuſtom paid for freightage.  
2. The ballaſt of a ſhip.  
LAſTING. *participle adj.* [from *laſt*.]  
1. Continuing; durable. *Every*

# L A T

Every violence offered weakens and impairs, and renders  
the body leſs durable and *laſting*. *Ray on Creation.*  
2. Of long continuance; perpetual.  
White parents may have black children, as negroes ſome-  
times have *laſting* white ones. *Boyle on Colours.*  
The grateful work is done,  
The feeds of diſcord ſow'd, the war begun:  
Frauds, fears and fury, have poſſeſs'd the ſtate;  
And fix'd the cauſes of a *laſting* hate. *Dryden's Æn.*  
A ſinew crack'd ſeldom recovers its former ſtrength, and  
the memory of it leaves a *laſting* caution in the man, not to  
put the paſt quickly again to any robuſt employment. *Locke.*  
LAſTINGLY. *adv.* [from *laſting*.] Perpetually.  
LAſTINGNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *laſting*.] Durableneſs; continuance.  
All more *laſting* than beautiful, but that the conſideration  
of the exceeding *laſtingneſs* made the eye believe it was ex-  
ceeding beautiful. *Sidney.*  
Conſider the *laſtingneſs* of the motions excited in the bot-  
tom of the eye by light. *Newton's Opticks.*  
LAſTLY. *adv.* [from *laſt*.]  
1. In the laſt place.  
I will juſtify the quarrel; ſecondly, balance the forces;  
and, *laſtly*, propound variety of deſigns for choice, but not  
advise the choice. *Bacon's War with Spain.*  
2. In the concluſion; at laſt.  
LATCH. *n. ſ.* [*laſe*, Dutch; *laccio*, Italian.] A catch of a  
door moved by a ſtring, or a handle.  
The *latch* mov'd up. *Gay's Paſtorals.*  
Then comes roſy health from her cottage of thatch,  
Where never phyſician had liſted the *latch*. *Smart.*  
To LATCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To faſten with a latch.  
He had ſtrength to reach his father's houſe: the door was  
only *latched*; and, when he had the latch in his hand, he  
turn'd about his head to ſee his purſuer. *Locke.*  
2. To faſten; to cloſe, perhaps in this place: unleſs it rather  
ſignifies to *waſh* from *lather*.  
But haſt thou yet *latch'd* the Athenian's eyes  
With the love juice, as I did bid thee do? *Shakeſp.*  
LAſTCHES. *n. ſ.*  
*Latches* or *laſkets*, in a ſhip, are ſmall lines like loops, faſten-  
ed by ſewing into the bonnets and drablers of a ſhip, in or-  
der to lace the bonnets to the courſes, or the drablers to the  
bonnets. *Harris.*  
LAſTCHET. *n. ſ.* [*laſet*, Fr.] The ſtring that faſtens the ſhoe.  
There cometh one mightier than I, the *latchet* of whole  
ſhoes I am not worthy to unloſe. *Mark i. 7.*  
LATE. *adj.* [*laet*, Saxon; *laet*, Dutch.]  
1. Contrary to early; flow; tardy; long delayed.  
My halſing days ſle on with full career,  
Put my *late* ſpring no bud nor bloſſom ſleweth. *Milton.*  
Juſt was the vengeance, and to *lateſt* days  
Shall long poſterity reſound thy praife. *Pope's Odyſſey.*  
2. Laſt in any place, office, or character.  
All the difference between the *late* ſervants, and thoſe who  
ſaid in the family, was, that thoſe *late* were finer gentle-  
men. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N<sup>o</sup>. 107.  
3. The deceaſed; as the works of the *late* Mr. Pope.  
4. Far in the day or night.  
5. After long delays; after a long time.  
O boy! thy father gave thee life too ſoon,  
And hath bereft thee of thy life too *late*. *Shakeſp. H. VI.*  
Second Silvius after theſe appears,  
Silvius Æneas, for thy name he bears;  
For arms and juſtice equally renown'd,  
Who *late* reſtor'd in Alba ſhall be crown'd. *Dryd. Æn.*  
He laughs at all the giddy turns of ſtate,  
When mortals ſearch too ſoon, and fear too *late*. *Dryden.*  
The *late* it is before any comes to have theſe ideas, the  
*late* alſo will it be before he comes to thoſe maxims. *Locke.*  
I might have ſpar'd his life,  
But now it is too *late*. *Philips's Diſtreſt Mother.*  
6. In a latter ſeaſon.  
To make roſes, or other flowers, come *late*, is an experi-  
ment of pleaſure; for the antients eſteem'd much of the  
roſa ſera. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*  
There be ſome flowers which come more early, and others  
which come more *late*, in the year. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*  
7. Lateſt; not long ago.  
They arriv'd in that pleaſant iſle,  
Where ſleeping *late*, the left her other knight. *Fairy Qu.*  
Men have of *late* made uſe of a pendulum, as a more  
ſteady regulator. *Locke.*  
The goddeſs with indulgent cares,  
And ſocial joys, the *late* transform'd repairs. *Pope's Odyſſ.*  
From freſh paſtures, and the dewy field,  
The lowing herds return, and round them throng  
With leaps and bounds the *late* impriſon'd young. *Pope.*  
8. Far in the day or night.  
Was it to *late*, friend, ere you went to bed,  
That you do lie to *late*?

# L A T

—Sir, we were carouſing till the ſecond cock. *Shakeſp.*  
*Late* the nocturnal ſacrifice begun,  
Nor ended, till the next returning fun. *Dryden's Æn.*  
LAſTED. *adj.* [from *late*.] Belated; ſurprized by the night.  
I am fo *lated* in the world, that I  
Have loſt my way for ever. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
The weſt glimmers with ſome ſtreaks of day:  
Now ſpurs the *lated* traveller apace  
To gain the timely inn. *Shakeſp.*  
LAſTELY. *adv.* [from *late*.] Not long ago.  
Paul found a certain Jew named Aquila, *lated* come from  
Italy. *Acts xviii. 1.*  
LAſTENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *late*.] Time far advanced.  
*Lateness* in life might be improper to begin the world with.  
*Swift to Gay.*  
LAſTENT. *adj.* [*latens*, Latin.] Hidden; concealed; ſecret.  
If we look into its retired movements, and more ſecret  
*latent* ſprings, we may trace out a ſteady hand pro-  
ducing good out of evil. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*  
Who drinks, alas! but to forget; nor ſees,  
That melancholy ſloth, ſevere diſeaſe,  
Mem'ry confus'd, and interrupted thought,  
Death's harbingers lie *latent* in the draught. *Prior.*  
What were Wood's viſible coſts I know not, and what  
were his *latent* is variously conjectured. *Swift.*  
LAſTERAL. *adj.* [*lateral*, French; *latera*, Latin.]  
1. Growing out on the ſide; belonging to the ſide.  
Why may they not ſpread their *lateral* branches till their  
diſtance from the centre of gravity depreſs them. *Ray.*  
The ſmalleſt veſſels, which carry the blood by *lateral*  
branches, ſeparate the next thinner fluid or ſerum, the dia-  
meters of which *lateral* branches are leſs than the diameters  
of the blood-veſſels. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
2. Placed, or acting in a direction perpendicular to a horizontal  
line.  
Forth ruſh the levand, and the poſent winds  
Eurus and Zephyr, with their *lateral* noiſe,  
Sirocco and Libecchio. *Milton's Paradife Loſt*, b. x.  
LAſTERALITY. *n. ſ.* [from *lateral*.] The quality of having  
diſtinct ſides.  
We may reaſonably conclude a right and left *laterality* in  
the ark, or naval edifice of Noah. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
LAſTERALLY. *n. ſ.* [from *lateral*.] By the ſide; ſide-wiſe.  
The days are ſet *laterally* againſt the columns of the golden  
number. *Holder on Time.*  
LAſTEWARD. *adv.* [*late* and *pears*, Saxon.] Somewhat late.  
LATH. *n. ſ.* [*latta*, Saxon; *late*, *latte*, French.] A ſmall long  
piece of wood uſed to ſupport the tiles of houſes.  
With dagger of *lath*. *Shakeſp.*  
Penny-royal and orpin they uſe in the country to trim their  
houſes; binding it with a *lath* or ſtick, and ſetting it againſt  
a wall. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N<sup>o</sup>. 29.  
*Laths* are made of heart of oak, for outſide work, as tiling  
and plaiſtering; and of fir for inſide plaiſtering, and panelling.  
*Maxon's Mechanical Exercijeſ.*  
The god who frights away,  
With his *lath* ſword, the thieves and birds of prey. *Dryd.*  
To LATH. *v. a.* [*latter*, Fr. from the noun.] To fit up with *laths*.  
A ſmall kiln conſiſts of an oaken frame, *lath'd* on every  
ſide. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*  
The plaiſters work is commonly done by the yard ſquare  
for *lathing*. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*  
LATH. *n. ſ.* [*laet*, Saxon.] It is explained by *Du Cange*, I  
ſuppoſe from *ſpelman*, *Portio comitatus major tres vel plures*  
*hundredis continens*: this is apparently contrary to *Spencer*, in  
the following example.] A part of a county.  
If all that tything failed, then all that *lath* was charg'd  
for that tything; and if the *lath* failed, then all that hun-  
dred was demanded for them; and if the hundred, then the  
ſhire, who would not reſt till they had found that undutiſul  
fellow, which was not amenable to law. *Spencer's Ireland.*  
The fee-farms reſerv'd upon charters granted to cities and  
towns corporate, and the blanch rents and *lath* ſilver answer-  
ed by the ſheriffs. *Bacon's Office of Alienation.*  
LATHE. *n. ſ.* The tool of a turner, by which he turns about  
his matter ſo as to ſhape it by the chizel.  
Thoſe black circular lines we ſee on turned veſſels of  
wood, are the effects of ignition, cauſed by the preſſure of an  
edged ſtick upon the veſſel turned nimbly in the *lathe*. *Ray.*  
To LATHE. *v. n.* [*laeyan*, Saxon.] To form a ſoam.  
Chufe water pure,  
Such as will *lather* cold with ſoap. *Baynard.*  
To LATHE. *v. a.* To cover with ſoam of water and ſoap.  
LATHE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſoam or froth made com-  
monly by beating ſoap with water.  
LATIN. *adj.* [*Latinus*.] Written or ſpoken in the language  
of the old Romans.  
Auguſtus himſelf could not make a new Latin word. *Locke.*  
LATIN. *n. ſ.* An exerciſe praſtiſh'd by ſchool-boys, who turn  
English into Latin.  
In learning farther his ſyntaxis, he ſhall not uſe the com-  
mon order in ſchools for making of Latin. *Aſcham.*  
LATINISM.